

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 94 14:39:46 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #116
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 6 Feb 94 Volume 94 : Issue 116

Today's Topics:

 40 meter QRP (cw or ssb)
 Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth! (2 msgs)
 FTPing into world.std.com
 Group purchase of FoxTango Newsletters (Yaesu FT101 era)
 How to test 3-500 tube?
 Kenwood TS940 pll-car unlock....HELP!
 Lightning+EMP devices
 Operating in Canada?
 PK-232 vs 1278 ??
 STS-60 Orbital Elements????

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Thu, 3 Feb 1994 01:26:02 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu!jherman@ames.arpa
Subject: 40 meter QRP (cw or ssb)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jeff wrote an excellent article on QRP, and I want to reiterate a very
important point he made:

In article <01H8EZGJ1SCIDU7RYC@ntech.edu> JMG@ntech.edu (JEFF M. GOLD) writes:
> The first thing he did was turn
>the rig down from 100 to 5 watts on 20 meters.. the band was wide open.
>worked all over. Next he went down to 1 watt..no problem.. then 1/2 ..
>finally 70 mw.. worked Hungry for about half hour.. ended up going down

>to 1 mw and perfect copy. We worked Macedonia and all over Europe and
>some of Asia while less than 100 mw.. no problem. the band was really
>good.. but that happens. I have no problem with 1-4 watts regulary. The
>car rig is about 3 watts SSB and CW.

>
>73,
>
>Jeff, AC4HF

Now, those of you who are readers of r.r.a.homebrew have seen the dozen
or so simple QRP xmtrs I've posted the last 6 months; a couple folks
thought the less-than 1 watt xmtrs were useless for serious communications.
That's just not true, as you read above! And don't think that the band
conditions were abnormal that particular day; daily, on the QRP email net,
the guys and gals are documenting accounts just like above.

Again, if any of you would like to receive the QRP xmtr circuits I've
been posting, email me and I'll shoot them out to you (the response
has been huge).

72 (the QRPers version of 73),

Jeffrey NH6IL jherman@hawaii.edu

Vietnamese Proverb: If you study you will become what you wish
If you do not study you will never become anything.

Date: Thu, 3 Feb 1994 01:36:27 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!news.csuohio.edu!sww@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There was a comment that "all you people better stay home". A bunch
of offshore folks are. They have no intention of either driving in Ohio
(hi hi) or placing their welfare in the hands of another ham they do not
know well.

73,
Steve

N08M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

Date: Fri, 04 Feb 94 14:55:21 GMT
From: netcon!bongo!skyld!jangus@locus.ucla.edu
Subject: Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth!

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9402031642.AA02567@tix.timeplex.com> taylor@tix.timeplex.COM writes:

> anyone think of that as an option ? After paying for air fare to get to
> Dayton and \$100 per night for hotels etc., what's a few extra dollars?

You're talking about amateur radio ops right? These are the same guys that buy a \$3000 radio, and drop \$5000 on a tower and then spend \$5 on coax so they can complain how Japan ripped them off with a piece of trash design.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA	"It is difficult to imagine our
Internet: jangus@skyld.tele.com	universe run by a single omni-
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749	potent god. I see it more as a
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080	badly run corporation."

Date: Fri, 4 Feb 1994 18:41:55 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!wylz@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: FTPing into world.std.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Many people have sent me e-mail saying they cannot access World via anonymous FTP, and were wondering if having an account on their system was required.

The short answer is... Accessing the FTP area does not require an account.

Their system is VERY heavily used. As a result, successful anonymous FTP connections are usually difficult to achieve until the system load relaxes.

Please be patient. If you are unable to connect on the first try, or the second, ..., please keep trying.

If there is a file you really want on World and cannot connect, please e-mail me, and I will try and send it to you.

Thanks.

73,
Scott, WY1Z

--

```
=====
| Scott Ehrlich      Internet: wylz@neu.edu      BITNET: wylz@NUHUB  |
| Amateur Radio: wylz      AX.25: wylz@k1ugm.ma.usa.na      |
|-----|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on      |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio      |
=====
```

Date: 2 Feb 94 19:51:04
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!ub!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!mipg.upenn.edu!
yee@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Group purchase of FoxTango Newsletters (Yaesu FT101 era)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Before I submit an order for the FoxTango Newsletters to IRC I wanted
to ask one last time if there are any interested parties who would
like to get in on the group purchase.

--

```
Medical Image Processing Group      | Conway Yee, N2JWQ
411 Blockley Hall      | EMAIL : yee@mipg.upenn.edu
418 Service Drive      | VOICE : 1 (215) 662-6780
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6021 (USA) | FAX   : 1 (215) 898-9145
```

Date: 6 Feb 1994 09:58:31 -0600
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!gerald@cc.utexas.edu!
austin.lockheed.com!kestrel.austin.lockheed.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: How to test 3-500 tube?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Just tried to work the 3Y0PI and Mr. Murphy visited my shack.
The Ameritron AL-80X (X means factory installed 10 meters)
will not load on either 10 or 15 meters. It loads on lower
bands with less output than it used to have.

I have heard the sign of a 3-500 going bad is it goes soft
on the higher freqs.

I hate to spend the \$ for a new tube if there is another

problem.

Dick Kriss, KD5VU
kd5vu@kd5vu.ampr.org [44.76.1.40]
kriss@austin.lockheed.com
On: 2/6/94 10:00:04 AM CST

Date: Fri, 4 Feb 1994 20:48:18 GMT
From: ucsnews!newshub.sdsu.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!olivea!news.bu.edu!att-in!cbnewsm!hellman@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Kenwood TS940 pll-car unlock....HELP!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <hawley.760137299@aries>, hawley@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Chuck Hawley) writes:

> My TS940 (1987 vintage) unlocks during warmup, receive (or xmit) goes away
> and a half second later the display goes to all dots. This lasts for a blink
> to a few seconds each time, and happens zero to a half dozen times only during
> warmup from cold which takes 5 or so minutes.
> I have done the following:
> 1. Inspected the PLL, CAR, and DIG A board for solder breaks...nothing obvious.
> 2. Flexed (lightly), cooled, and resoldered many connections on these boards.
> 3. Inspected the VR board and resoldered this and that.
> 4. Observed no power supply voltage changes during the unlock on these boards.
> 5. Observed the unlock signal occuring during the problem, but was unable to
> tell which pll chip was sending it first.
> During all of this extreme invasion of the 940's guts, the characteristics of
> the unlocking during warmup has not changed one bit. Makes me think I'm on the
> wrong boards.
> I've also checked all the peaking up, and setting of vco ranges on the pll and
> car boards according to many suggestions and bulletins. R100 on the pll board
> was not the problem, as once reported here on the net.
> Is there any particular coil that has been troublesome, or some other part
> perhaps that anyone knows about?
> The problem goes away during the summer months.
> Help.
>
>

does this happen on all the bands or only above or below a certain frequency? If you can determine that it only happens on one or several bands you will know which vco has a problem. If it happens on all bands you might rule out band specific sections.

Shel Darack WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 1994 15:31:44 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!
gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Lightning+EMP devices
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2itp81\$bsf@hopper.acm.org> smithson@ACM.ORG writes:

>
>My question is this, does anyone have any experience with the PolyPhaser
>devices, or any other independant-source comparison data between the two?
>As expected, each manufacturer does a great job of illustrating why thiers
>is the best, etc. About the only thing they agree on is the concept of
>bulkhead grounding.

We use PolyPhaser equipment in all our broadcast plants, and I use them at home. They've rode out direct hits and saved equipment when installed properly. I'm a believer. Other brands (one begins with 'C' and the other has the initials 'A'D') haven't done so well. I hadn't heard of the ICE units. Can you give an address and phone number?

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 1994 15:08:21 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!csd.unb.ca!
UNBVM1.CSD.UNB.CA@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Operating in Canada?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CKsGp5.2KF@world.std.com> drt@world.std.com (David R Tucker) writes:

>Well, your US licence is good in Canada indefinitely, as long as it is
>valid, as far as I know. If you become a landed immigrant, and wish
>to obtain a Canadian licence, I have been told by a government
>official that you must pass all the exams. I have also been told by
>Rich, who went through the process, that you can get credit for code
>and theory and will only have to pass the rules exam.

Two things you should know folks: If you ask one question to 4 Canadian officials, you will get at least 2 or 3 different answers. Also, there is no such thing as a Rule exam. There is a Basic exam and an Advanced exam. The Basic has 100 questions, with multiple

choices, and covers rules, basic theory, propagation, interference, etc. You need 60% to pass. This gives you access to a max. of 250 Watts and frequencies (all mode) over 30 mhz. The Advanced exam has 50 questions and if you pass you can go to a full kilowatt, have your own club, your own repeater, and you can fix and modify your ham gear.

>

>

>PRIVILEGES: Although others claim to have been told otherwise, both
>the Canadian rules and the Canadian official I talked to said the
>following:

>

>US Generals, Advanceds, and Extras (in fact, anyone with a license
>requiring a 12 wpm test or higher) have all the privileges of the
>Canadian Advanced + 12 wpm qualification, and hence all Canadian
>amateur privileges. Forgive me for not detailing these - they are in

I would agree with the above

>the rules, instructions for requesting them below. On HF, Canadians
>have all the frequencies US amateurs do, with no mode restrictions -
>they did away with these an number of years ago. On 30 meters, the
>bandwidth limit is 1 KHz; everywhere else on HF/MF, it is 6 KHz. That
>means that phone is legal, technically, at 14.020. It does violate
>the bandplan, which limits phone to 14.100-14.350 (I think). Canadian
>amateurs have bandplans for all HF bands the way we have one for 160
>meters. They do not rely on rules to restrict modes.

>

>Technicians WITHOUT code (and anyone with a no-code licence) are
>considered to have Canadian Advanced (no-code) privileges (i.e.,
>everything about 30 MHz).

>

>Novices and Technicians WITH code (and anyone with a licence carrying
>a code requirement of less than 12 wpm) are considered Basic
>operators above 30 MHz (all bands, all modes), plus below 30 MHz they
>can use CW and CW only on all amateur frequencies.

Impossible! There is no such thing in Canada now that allows you to use code only on certain bands. You either have access to a band or you don't. The 5 wpm gives you access to both 160 m and 80 m. On 80 m, legally, you could use SSB everywhere, but in practice Canadians (in Canada) will be between 3690 and above. Most Canadian nets are around 3735 and 3780 mhz

>

>(Basic operators cannot put up a or possess a repeater, or be the
>trustee of a club station, or use or possess homebrew. They also
>cannot use full power: for example, while an Advanced is allowed 1000
>watts input, the Basic is limited to 250. Complete power regulations
>are found in the rules.)

I also understand that the way Power is measured is different than it is in the US. I heard someone explain that 1000 Watts in Canada is around 2.5 kw in the US.

>

>

>According to that government official I talked to, as well as the
>rules near as I can tell, you are NOT, repeat NOT, restricted to your
>US amateur privileges while in Canada, contrary to what the ARRL rule
>book says. That means that it is perfectly legal for a General, while
>in Canada, to use phone on 14.110, or CW on 7.010. It's somewhat
>frustrating, because others have reported being told otherwise. But

I disagree. You are stuck with US limits when you visit Canada
*unless you have obtained a Canadian licence _and_ a Canadian
Callsign*, in which case you have full Canadian privileges *while
operating in Canada* When Canadians are say, Mobile W4 in Florida
they are restricted by the US bandplan and cannot use voice to talk
to their friends on say 14,140 nets.

>Source, GR2: 45(1)-(4), in RIC-25.

>

>You can contact the offices I talked to (both in Quebec) by calling
>(514) 283-5682 or (819) 564-5543. Or you can get the number of a
>district office nearer to you and call them - they're in most every
>city you'd care to think of. While you ask them your questions, you
>can also ask them for the following pamphlets:

>

>RIC-3 ("rick three", stands for Radiocommunication Information
>Circular): Canadian Banned countries/ 3d party countries / Reciprocal
>Countries list. Clearly useful.

>

>RIC-24: Information on the Amateur Operator's Certificate Examinations
>(includes syllibi)

>

>RIC-25: Rules and Regulations Affecting the Amateur Service. Don't
>operate in Canada without it!

>

>RIC-66: Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Regional and District
>offices of Communcations Canada (or whatever their name is now)

>

>All free, aussi disponible en francais if you're so inclined (CIR-25,
>etc.).

>

>That's my understanding of the subject. Good luck.

>

>-drt

>

>-----
>|David R. Tucker KG2S drt@world.std.com|

Luis Nadeau
Box 7, Site 4, RR4, Fredericton, NB
CANADA E3B 4X5
FAX: (506)450-2718; Hamcall: VE9LN

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 1994 18:08:34 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!slay@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: PK-232 vs 1278 ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

: Why do the cognoscenti here prefer the KAM, anyway?

Well, I've used (or rather - TRIED to use) the PK-232 and was totally frustrated by it. I do OWN and USE the MFJ-1278, a TNC-2, and a KAM. I bought all the machines but was given the KAM by another ham. My favorite machine is definitely the KAM for a simple reason. I am a DXer and Contester. Of the machines mentioned, only the KAM is dual-port meaning that I can operate V/UHF packet (i.e. PacketCluster) at the SAME TIME that I am operating HF digital modes. For me, that is the primary reason why I prefer the KAM. If the MFJ-1278 was a dual-port machine, I would probably prefer that one.

Cheers de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV WA6BXH@N0ARY slay@netcom.com

Date: Fri, 4 Feb 1994 21:44:50 GMT
From: telesoft!garym@uunet.uu.net
Subject: STS-60 Orbital Elements????
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <2iritj\$rk@hp-col.col.hp.com> jsb@col.hp.com (Jeff Beauprez) writes:
>The subject says it all. Any one have them at this point?

I post them to rec.radio.amateur.space, rec.radio.info and sci.space.news.
The first post-launch set were posted Thursday.

If you regularly need Shuttle elements there is also a mailing list just for distributing shuttle elements. For a subscription write to
elements-request@alsys.com.

--GaryM
--

Gary Morris KK6YB
San Diego, CA USA

Internet: garym@alsys.com
Phone: +1 619-457-2700 x128 (work)

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 1994 15:21:06 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!
gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Feb1.210744.13168@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<1994Feb2.202138.13634@brtph560.bnr.ca>,
<jra.69.000996A6@lawdept.daytonoh.ncr.com>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth! (not!)

In article <jra.69.000996A6@lawdept.daytonoh.ncr.com> jra@lawdept.daytonoh.ncr.com
(John R. Ackermann) writes:

>

>Let's be a bit reasonable here -- it doesn't make sense for DARA to put on a
>Hamvention if no one can get to it, does it?

Well they've *been* doing it. :-) Even with the Shuttles, traffic is about
the worst I've seen for any event of this size or larger. Any major NASCAR
event has better traffic control than Dayton, and they have crowds over
100,000 to get in and out. *The* major problem seems to be a poor interface
to the Dayton Police. They should have officers out directing traffic at
all the major choke points, not just at the Arena. But they *don't*. So
traffic backs up at the lights for miles. That's easily fixed I would
think.

>Every year at about this time we start to hear the rumours -- that Hara Arena
>is being torn down, that there won't be any parking, and who knows what else.

>

>Every year the Hamvention comes off with (apart from the \$!%@!% weather here)
>no major hitches.

Well sure, aside from the tornados, ice storms, hurricanes, blizzards, and
heat waves, Dayton weather is perfect in April. (NOT!) I've been sunburned,
nearly drowned, and frozen stiff on different occasions, some of them the
same year. :-)

>Why don't we all just take a deep breath and calm down.

Because it wouldn't be nearly as much fun. :-)

Hey, we all show up year after year don't we?

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Sat, 5 Feb 94 00:31:49 -0500

From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!
news.delphi.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2h7a43\$89b@crl2.crl.com>, <19940128.22424315.edellers@delphi.com>,
<2682@indep1.chi.il.us>p

Subject : Re: why 29.94 fps?

Cliff Sharp <clifto@indep1.chi.il.us> writes:

> While we're on the subject, it's worthy of note that (apparently by FCC
>fiat):

>

>* the color subcarrier is 3,579,545 Hz +- 10 Hz

No, it's actually 3.5795454545454545454545454... MHz, +/- 10 Hz. The 5454s go on
to infinity. The exact definition is 63/88 x 5 MHz.

-- Ed Ellers, KD4AWQ

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 1994 20:34:33 GMT

From: world!drt@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <06FEB94.12030322.0075@UNBVM1.CSD.UNB.CA>,
<2j39od\$k0a@tribune.usask.ca>, <CKtGtt.6G2@world.std.com>

Subject : Re: Operating in Canada?

Matthew Cravit N9VWG (cravit@world.std.com) wrote:

: In article <2j39od\$k0a@tribune.usask.ca>,

: Peter Hardie,4805,, <hardie@herald.usask.ca> wrote:

: >From article <06FEB94.12030322.0075@UNBVM1.CSD.UNB.CA>, by NAD0000

<NADO@UNB.CA>:

: >> In article <CKsGp5.2KF@world.std.com> drt@world.std.com (David R Tucker)
writes:

: >>>According to that government official I talked to, as well as the

: >>>rules near as I can tell, you are NOT, repeat NOT, restricted to your
: >>>US amateur privileges while in Canada, contrary to what the ARRL rule
: >>>book says. That means that it is perfectly legal for a General, while
: >>>in Canada, to use phone on 14.110, or CW on 7.010. It's somewhat
: >>>frustrating, because others have reported being told otherwise. But
: >>
: >> I disagree. You are stuck with US limits when you visit Canada
: >You can disagree, but he's right. The regs clearly state that a U.S. amateur
: >who is a U.S. citizen AND resident and who is qualified to send and receive

: This is what the Canadian regs say. But the US regs say that an
: amateur operating abroad under a US license and reciprocal treaty must
: not exceed what their US license allows, even if permitted by the
: foreign regulations.

: /Matthew

Where do they say this?

-drt

David R. Tucker KG2S drt@world.std.com

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 1994 20:28:25 GMT
From: world!drt@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <ecarpCKrL52.57s@netcom.com>, <CKsGp5.2KF@world.std.com>,
<06FEB94.12030322.0075@UNBVM1.CSD.UNB.CA>p
Subject : Re: Operating in Canada?

NAD00000 (NAD0@UNB.CA) wrote:

: In article <CKsGp5.2KF@world.std.com> drt@world.std.com (David R Tucker) writes:
: Two things you should know folks: If you ask one question to 4
: Canadian officials, you will get at least 2 or 3 different answers.

I had noticed that.

: Also, there is no such thing as a Rule exam. There is a Basic exam
: and an Advanced exam. The Basic has 100 questions, with multiple
: choices, and covers rules, basic theory, propagation, interference,
: etc. You need 60% to pass. This gives you access to a max. of 250
: Watts and frequencies (all mode) over 30 mhz. The Advanced exam has
: 50 questions and if you pass you can go to a full kilowatt, have

: your own club, your own repeater, and you can fix and modify your
: ham gear.

Well, all I can say is that one American told me he was able to get a Canadian license after answering the 25 rules questions on the Basic test with a passing grade. Like you say, that may not happen in every case. YMMV, but it *has* happened. For those who care, the code exam in Canada is 12 or 5 wpm, 3 minutes, 6 or more errors fails.

: >Novices and Technicians WITH code (and anyone with a licence carrying
: >a code requirement of less than 12 wpm) are considered Basic
: >operators above 30 MHz (all bands, all modes), plus below 30 MHz they
: >can use CW and CW only on all amateur frequencies.

: Impossible! There is no such thing in Canada now that allows you to
: use code only on certain bands. You either have access to a band or
: you don't. The 5 wpm gives you access to both 160 m and 80 m. On 80
: m, legally, you could use SSB everywhere, but in practice Canadians
: (in Canada) will be between 3690 and above. Most Canadian nets are
: around 3735 and 3780 mhz

It's quite true. Else how do you explain General Rules 2, 45, 3:

"A foreign amateur who is qualified to sent and receive Morse code at a speed of at least 5 w.p.m. may

"(a) operate an amateur station in Canada with the provisions applicable to the holder of an Amateur Operator's Certificate with Basic Qualification [NOT Basic + 5 wpm!]; and

"(b) transmit radiotelegraphy signals using on-off keying in all frequency bands below 30 MHz as set out in Schedule II [which lists the bands]."

We are NOT talking "Basic + 5" privileges here. They are NOT the same. Unlike a "Basic + 5", a Novice operating in Canada CANNOT use phone on 80, but CAN use CW on 20. If you know of a contrary authority, I'd love to hear about it, if you can cite it, but that's what it says.

: >
: >(Basic operators cannot put up a or posess a repeater, or be the
: >trustee of a club station, or use or posess homebrew. They also
: >cannot use full power: for example, while an Advanced is allowed 1000
: >watts input, the Basic is limited to 250. Complete power regulations
: >are found in the rules.)

: I also understand that the way Power is measured is different than

: it is in the US. I heard someone explain that 1000 Watts in Canada
: is around 2.5 kw in the US.

Well, Canadians (with Advanced qualification) are limited to 1000 w in,
or 2250 w out PEP on SSB, or 750 watts out non-SSB. In the US the
power limit is 1500 w PEP all modes.

I forgot to mention that Basic operators cannot use auxiliary links.

: >According to that government official I talked to, as well as the
: >rules near as I can tell, you are NOT, repeat NOT, restricted to your
: >US amateur privileges while in Canada, contrary to what the ARRL rule
: >book says. That means that it is perfectly legal for a General, while
: >in Canada, to use phone on 14.110, or CW on 7.010. It's somewhat
: >frustrating, because others have reported being told otherwise. But

errata: the rule book says nothing of the sort. The ARRL operating
manual does, on page 3-10. Dead wrong.

: I disagree. You are stuck with US limits when you visit Canada
: *unless you have obtained a Canadian licence _and_ a Canadian
: Callsign*, in which case you have full Canadian privileges *while
: operating in Canada* When Canadians are say, Mobile W4 in Florida
: they are restricted by the US bandplan and cannot use voice to talk
: to their friends on say 14,140 nets.

Says who?

Canadians (in fact, all reciprocal licensees) are limited by 97.107 to
whatever they can do at home, not to exceed what an Extra can do. But
that's a US regulation.

There is *no* analogous regulation in Canada.

You sort of ignored my source:

: >Source, GR2: 45(1)-(4), in RIC-25.

This causes so much confusion, I'm going to explain once why I believe
this to be so in gory detail:

1. An official of the Government of Canada told me so. (Who could be
more reliable?)

2. The Canadian rules, GR2: 45., clearly state that a person with a
foreign licence requiring 12 wpm or higher is entitled to operate
amateur stations in Canada "with the provisions applicable to the
holder of an Amateur Operator's Certificate with Basic, Morse Code (12

w.p.m.) and Advanced Qualifications." That's all they say. Nowhere do they limit US or other foreign operators to the privileges they can exercise at home. Like I said, this is confusing stuff. BUT - Anyone who cares to dispute this *again* is welcome to quote the relevant Canadian regulation rather than merely asserting the contrary. Otherwise, I find that pretty authoritative.

At this point many people bring up the FCC, which is irrelevant for 2 reasons:

1. The FCC has no jurisdiction over amateur stations located in Canada, or the operators of those stations. If the Canadian government gives Generals the "Advanced + 12" privileges, that's their business. [If the Canadian government wanted to give those same privileges to anyone possessing a valid US passport regardless of whether a licence is held in the US, they could do that too!]

It is no good to say FCC rules bind Americans in Canada, because they don't: According to 97.5a, a licence is required by the FCC "where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC." A list of such places is in Appendix 2 of the "FCC Rule Book." Canada, not surprisingly, is *not* listed. Those who would like to dispute this are invited to cite their authority.

2. Even if that were possible, there is the small matter of the reciprocity treaty, TIAS 2508. It details procedures for ID, and then says:

Article III (d): "In other respects the amateur station shall be operated in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country IN WHICH THE STATION IS TEMPORARILY LOCATED" (emphasis added).

Treaties, of course, supersede FCC regulations and even statutes passed by Congress. (You can find the treaty on page 250 of the Rule Book. I went and looked up the entire thing in the library, and none of the rest of that treaty is at all germane to amateur radio.)

This should end it, but it won't.

-drt

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